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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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Katherine Dunham

KATHERINE DUNHAM, gifted dancer-choreographer, and her company have just closed out a nine-week performance in New York City at the Broadway Theatre. This was Miss Dunham's first return to Broadway after an absence of two years. Since her last appearance in New York, she has played a six-month season in Mexico, made several motion pictures and conquered Europe with a triumphal tour which led through seven countries.

Born in Chicago, Ill., Katherine Dunham began dancing when she was eight. Her interest in the dance and anthropology eventually led to her being awarded fellowships from the Rosenwald and Guggenheim Foundations for special studies in the West Indies. A year and a half was spent with dances of Jamaica, Martinique, Trinidad, and Haiti. In Jamaica she lived with the remote Maroons of the high country and learned the Koromantee dances remembered from Africa. In Martinique she danced the *beguine* at the Boule Blanche; in Trinidad, the *Shango* to the beat of the *bembo* drum; and in Haiti, the secular dances as well as the sacred ones of *Vodoun*.

When she returned she had material for her master's degree at the University of Chicago, this being published as "Journey to Accompong," the history of a sojourn among the Maroons. Many articles scientific and otherwise were published in journals and magazines. *Esquire* printed a series of Caribbean sketches.

In the meantime Katherine Dunham continued to dance. She choreographed a ballet for the Federal Theatre in Chicago and came to New York to direct the dances for "Pins and Needles." She decided to present her West Indian dances together with interesting North American folklore in a concert at the Windsor Theatre one Sunday evening. The presentation ran for thirteen weeks.

Next came "Cabin in the Sky" in which Katherine Dunham added singing to her talents. She followed this with motion pictures including "Star Splangled Rhythm," "Stormy Weather," and "Carnival of Rhythm," and appeared in concert with the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the San Francisco Symphony. She choreographed for motion pictures.

Under the management of Sol Hurok, Miss Dunham made two trans-continental tours with "Tropical Revue" and later again crossed the country with "Bal Nègre." "Carib Song" followed and then a six-months tour of Mexico. In the spring of 1948 she agreed to play a six weeks engagement in London—which stretched into six months. And then to the Continent where for two years she was acclaimed in France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Italy.

Katherine Dunham met with the highest success seen in many years; one not only theatrical but artistic and cultural. Subject of essays by Cocteau, Breton and many other writers, model of many painters, Katherine Dunham also took a position in the field of education, science and cultural activities.

A group of France's outstanding literary minds—André Maurois, André Breton, Fernand Gregh, Marcel Achard and others met with Miss Dunham at lunch at "Maxim's" and founded a jury for the Toussaint Louverture Prize, created by Miss Dunham as part of a program inaugurated to call attention to the cultural contribution of Haiti to the world at large.

■ A proposal that the NAACP deal specifically with civil rights

An Appeal For A Non-Partisan NAACP

By Walter W. Post

AT the national convention of the NAACP to be held in Boston, Mass., the Rochester branch of the Association will urge the convention to adopt a strictly non-partisan position in the legislative field, excepting only proposed legislation that deals specifically with the subject of civil rights or specifically with the advancement of the Negro as a distinct minority group. The present legislative program of the NAACP includes legislation that has no direct relationship to the advancement of colored Americans as a distinct minority group. It includes, for example, such legislation as that involving the establishment of a Missouri Valley project, the passage of a National Health Bill, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the passage of a liberalized Displaced Persons bill. It is the purpose of this article to direct the attention of the membership of the NAACP to this particular subject in advance of the convention.

MRS. WALTER W. POST *is president of the Rochester, N. Y., branch of the NAACP.*

It is not the purpose of this discussion to question the desirability of any of the proposed measures in the legislative program or to dispute the contention that those measures, in the main, are intended to aid those, both Negro and white, who are in the lower income groups. It is intended, rather, to point out (1) that the NAACP is presently confronted with a program sufficiently difficult of accomplishment if it elects to confine its efforts to a legislative program that has for its sole objective the elimination of the inequalities and injustices presently suffered by Negroes as a distinct minority; and (2) that it will be increasing its effectiveness, its influence and its financial resources if it eliminates from its program those issues that are bound to alienate or antagonize many citizens who are sincerely interested in full equality for all Americans, regardles of race, creed or color.

The paramount purpose of the NAACP at present should be the promotion of civil rights, and particularly civil rights guarantees such as a strong FEPC act, an anti-poll tax bill, an anti-lynching bill and

other legislation directed to the elimination of "jim crowism" in all of its phases. That is a large order, and its accomplishment should be the concern of all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color or political persuasion. We should seek to encourage rather than repel membership.

MEMBERSHIP POSSIBILITIES

It is reported that the membership of our Associaiton dropped from approximately 355,000 in 1948 to approximately 230,000 in 1949 and that our membership is approximately ninety per cent Negro and ten per cent white. By the adoption of our present legislative program, we have definitely placed a limitation upon our membership possibilities, upon our sources of financial support and our politcal effectiveness.

It is significant that President Truman's Civil Rights Committee in its report states: "The Committee believes that the greatest hope for the future is the increased awareness by more and more Americans of the gulf between our civil rights principles and our practices." Those "more and more Americans" are all potential members of the NAACP. But always we must bear this fact in mind, that there are many Americans who deeply believe in full equality for all, but who will not lend their names, their influence or their financial support to a program which, even in part, runs contrary to their sincere political convictions. By our present legislative program, we have effectively eliminated from membership a multitude of those Americans referred to in the President's report.

By way of illustration, let us assume that certain measures in the national legislative program of the NAACP were reversed; that its program included, for example, support of the Taft-Hartley Act and opposition to the Health and Displaced Persons Bills. Would those who now support us and favor a repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and who favor the Health and Displaced Persons bill continue their membership and their active support? Would they willingly subscribe to a program to which they are sincerely opposed? The answer is obvious.

Let us bear in mind that there are a multitude of Americans who are genuinely concerned with the inequalities suffered by the Negro, who are ready to cooperate with any intelligent effort to eliminate those inequalities, but who, with equal sincerity are opposed to repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, passage of the Health Bill and the like. Shall we eliminate our friends unless they stand ready to adopt a political philosophy which runs counter to their convictions? Shall we say to them: "You may join our ranks, but if you do so, then by reason of your membership you must lend your support to a series of proposed legislative measures to which you are sincerely opposed? We can ill afford to be that exclusive.

STRUGGLE NON-POLITICAL

Let us bear in mind that the struggle for civil rights is neither Democratic nor Republican; neither is it the exclusive concern of either labor or management.

The Rochester branch is, perhaps, unique in that it has more white than

Negro members. On its executive board are respresentative Negro and white citizens of the community. Among its members are executives of two of our large industrial organizations, members of the legal, medical, and dental professions, a leading Jewish rabbi, a leading Protestant clergyman, a leading Catholic layman and a distinguished educator. This board is representative of the membership of the branch. There is complete agreement of mind and heart as to the civil rights portions of the national legislative program and vigorous disagreement as to those measures that have no direct bearing on the elimination of the disabilities, because of race, facing the Negro as an American citizen. This disagreement is divisive in effect and completely unnecessary.

Let us present the NAACP to all Americans as a strictly non-partisan organization, excepting only as to those matters that deal specifically with the advancement of the colored citizenry of our country. Let us maintain here an organization where all citizens of good will, whether Republican or Democrat, whether from the ranks of capital or of labor, may join together to create an America where every man, woman and child can enjoy the fundamental right of equality and human dignity. Let us not permit ourselves to insist that this organization, dedicated as it is to full equality for all, be forced to carry the banner of our own pet projects. Let us not alienate and antagonize those of our friends who may differ with us on a series of political issues that are not directly and specifically related to our primary objective: the advancement of the colored people of the United States.

The Rochester branch asks your support in its effort to create a non-partisan NAACP.

DID YOU KNOW—

That Cuba's home-run king, the Negro Claro Duany, is also in the highway trucking business? In Cuba the fans or *simpatizadores* call Duany the *jonronero*—Cuban for home-run king.

★ ★ ★

That Toussaint Louverture's chief of staff, General Agé, was a white Frenchmen? General Agé's appointment was largely political. The commanding generals closest to Toussaint were black.

Wide World

DENOUNCED AT HOME—PRAISED ELSEWHERE—*Strong-willed federal Judge Julius Waties Waring and his wife are ostracized by their fellow South Carolinians for championing civil rights for Negroes, but they are hailed elsewhere for their courageous stand.*

■ Jim Crow's last stand is the white Protestant church

Jim Crow's Last Stand

By Park Jerauld White

WE should be more concerned with *why* rather than with *whether* so many white Protestant churches practice discrimination against Negroes. That they do so has been obvious for a painfully long time. That they do so as quietly as possible shows that they don't care to advertise the fact. Look under "membership" in the by-laws of the majority of these churches. You will find something very similar to what our own middle-west, middle-class church proclaims: "The Church will welcome into its membership any person [Sic!] who seeks to follow the Lord Jesus Christ, and who purposes to live according to his law of love." Our by-laws further stipulate that all desiring to become members "shall be examined by the Board of Deacons and the Board of Deaconesses, to be known as the Board of Membership." Of race? Not a word!

The Crisis joyfully (January, 1949) commended the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America for its action at its Cincinnati, Ohio, meeting in 1948, for reaffirming "its renunciation of the pattern of segregation as unnecessary and undesirable, and a violation of the gospel of love and human brotherhood. As proof of their sincerity, the churches must work for a non-segregated church and a non-segregated society."

Similar action by the Catholic Church is hailed editorially by *The Crisis*. (November, 1947)

Consider, too, the following by Buell Gallagher, former president of Talladega College, "Portrait of a Pilgrim," (p. 135): "We can have color caste, or we can have Christianity. We cannot have both."

The General Council of Congreagtional Churches, the Presbyterians, U.S.A., the "Disciples," the Episcopal Church, as *national bodies*, have all taken the stand that racial discrimination is un-Christian. But what do we find within the individual churches? "Church rights," blessed, like "States' rights," by jim crow.

Gunnar Myrdal, in *An American Dilemma* (p. 877) is so very right when he says, "Few Christian churches have ever been . . . the spearheads of reform! It's even "news" when they don't resist.

DR. PARK JERAULD WHITE *is a practising physician in St. Louis, Missouri*

The Catholic Church, because of its efficient organization, is in a better position than the Protestant churches to "put through" a program of which it approves. But even with them, local autonomy is such that the parochial schools of Chicago are segregated; those of St. Louis, by decree of Archbishop Ritter, hotly protested at first, are not. Catholic churches are so much more interracial that naturally more and more Negroes are becoming members.

NEGRO MEMBERS

I have asked a number of Protestant ministers in our "border city" of St. Louis whether their churches would welcome Negroes as members. The majority have answered that although they, personally, would be glad to have Negroes as members, the matter would (as in our church) have to be decided by the official boards; that is the scribes and the elders.

Our own minister has a wholeheartedly interracial point of view. In the early stages of our action on two Negro applicants, the deacons voted favorably, but the *deaconesses unfavorably*. The trustees, who manage the church's finances, took occasion to tell the Board of Membership that many of the "bigger givers" would reduce or discontinue their donations if Negroes were admitted to membership. Realistic trustees! Since they took this action, a number of young liberals who were considering joining our church began looking elsewhere.

The following is taken verbatim from the study of discriminatory practices made by the human rights committee of the Missouri Association for Human Welfare, April, 1949:

Except in scattered localities, nearly all religious activities in Missouri are almost entirely on a segregated basis. About a third of the communities reporting admit Negro ministers to the Ministerial Alliance (one report noted that a Negro is now president of the Alliance), but only four report that membership or attendance of Negroes at white churches is welcomed. Sixty-nine say that, in general, Negroes in their communities are not welcomed in white congregations, though in the larger cities some exceptions are noted. Only three report that joint activities of white and Negro religious groups are common in their communities. Thirty-eight say that joint activities are not the practice. Thirty report that such activities occur occasionally, especially during Brotherhood Week. Several of the responses state, however, that there is a growing tendency toward intergroup activities in their communities.

CHRIST VS. MAMMON

How can present-day followers of the humble Galilean tolerate racial discrimination in their churches? The answer is not hard to find. It is well put by Waldo Beach in *Social Action* for March 15, 1949: "With the turn of the century, the Protestant Church (at least in industrial centers) had moved further and further away from the new labor class. It had settled down securely on the right side of the tracks. It quite forgot that the folk to whom Jesus preached, and whom he called the 'salt of the earth' resembled the local constituency of the Gospel Apostolic Church in the seedy part of town far more than those who inhabited the

pews of the First Congregational Church uptown."

Beach quotes Liston Pope's assertion that individual Protestant churches tend to be "class churches" with members drawn principally from one class group.

When we rejoice that our church is a church of, by, and for lay people, we can't get round the fact that decisions, in such a matter as we are considering, are made by boards of men and women who may lack that vision which, like love, casts out fear —realistic, practical persons, whom the unhappy minister has been unable to "reach."

ILLIBERAL CONGREGATIONS

It isn't only the class-and-caste system which causes our church boards to act as they do about interracialism. It is *success,* too. When a church "gets on its feet" (pays, or tries to pay off the mortgage, redecorates its chancel, has to buy a new organ) its finances must be *wisely managed,* its investments must be *sound,* its big givers must be kept happy. And brethren, how timid are they who keep churches out of the "red." How timid, with all their caution and level-headedness. Let's not upset the apple cart. *Now is not the time.*

When I consider how liberal are the ministers which some of our middle-class American congregations tolerate, I marvel thereat. As for Jesus, no pulpit supply committee worthy the name would consider him for a moment; especially if they ever get wind of his expulsion from the synagogue at Nazareth.

Nowhere is there any evidence that Jesus ever gave "race" a thought. Why can't we be that way? The all-too-few courageous congregations which ignore race have got on perfectly well. Indeed, many parishioners "more to be desired than much fine gold" have been attracted to them.

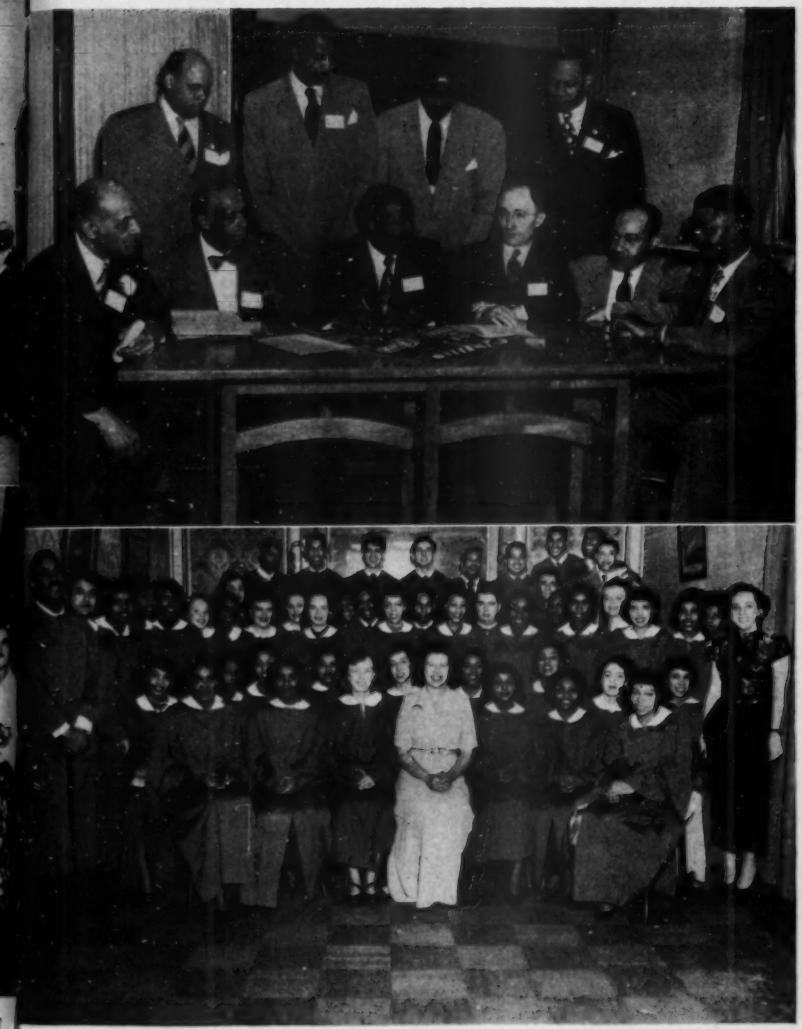
Let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls that for a time, at least, Negroes will flock to our white churches in large numbers. They will not, nor should we want to take them from their own. But freedom of choice, one of the foundation-stones of our democracy, should be theirs. And the term "white church" should disappear, and the place thereof know it no more.

DID YOU KNOW —

That Rubén Darío (1867-1916) the great Nicaraguan poet was a mulatto? Darío was an infant prodigy. He could read at three and had published his first verse at the age of thirteen.

This "thick-lipped mulatto with the dreamy eyes" revolutionized the poetics of the Spanish language and became the greatest poet that Spanish America has produced. "He belongs not only with the greatest poets that have written in the Spanish tongue," explains Dr. Isaac Goldberg, "but with the masters of universal poesy."

NAACP "CONFAB"—*Top, delegates who attended the third annual Southwest Region NAACP Conference in Dallas, Texas, March 24-26. Bottom, queen and attendants at the Fairfax County branch defense-fund pageant, March 24. Over $600 was raised.*



OFFICERS OF STATE CONFERENCE *in Midwest NAACP Conference meet with national officers at regional meeting, Des Moines, Iowa, April 1-2. Bottom, the Metropolitan youth chorale of the Brooklyn, N. Y., youth council.*

■ "No one can doubt the patriotism of the speaker . . ."

World's Worst Speech on FEPC

MR. SUTTON. I expected that objection. I impugn the motives of no Member of this Congress. I realize that this is a political situation that we are in now. No one can doubt the patriotism of the speaker who is now addressing you. As the highest decorated Member of this Congress, no one can doubt my patriotism. But I realize, as I speak here this evening, that I am speaking to deaf ears. I am speaking to Members that have to play politics. I am not playing politics. I am speaking from the heart. I realize that those fellows north of the Mason and Dixon's line have to vote for FEPC through political obligations. I realize that those fellows south of the Mason and Dixon's line speak their convictions when they say they are against FEPC, and I am one of those.

From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 22, 1950, Page 2265, 7th District Remarks of Hon. Pat Sutton, Democrat, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., 7th District. Mr. Sutton, speaking under the five minute rule, asked in advance for an additonal five minutes, but was denied them when an objection prevented unanimous consent.

Mr. Chairman, I would gladly leave this up to the votes of the populace of the States throughout the 48 States, not only to the volunteer State of Tennessee but to the State of Massachusetts, the State of Maine, the State of New York or any other State, for those States to vote how they feel on FEPC.

I am firmly convinced, Mr. Chairman, that should the population of those states vote, there would not be a State in the United States that would vote for FEPC.

I have a picture here that I would like to show to this House. It is a picture of a boy who is the brother to a sister who works for my wife back in Tennessee. This boy I hope will attend college in Tennessee. I will help him out because I believe in education and not legislation in connection with FEPC. This boy does not believe in FEPC. He believes in education. The entire family of this colored boy is one of the most devout Christian families and one of the greatest believers in God in the State of Tennessee. This boy does not want FEPC in the State of Tennessee. He is completely happy with the situation in Tennessee, be-

(*Continued on page* 406)

■ Twenty-five questions usually asked about FEPC legislation, with the answers

Elimination of Discrimination In Employment*

Question. What does the bill provide?

Answer. It will prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. It creates a Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent such discrimination.

Question. Why should we outlaw discrimination in employment?

Answer. It is un-American. It results in low income for minority groups, thus limiting the market for goods and employment opportunities generally. It leads to interracial conflict. It creates a supply of strikebreakers. It forces minority groups into substandard conditions of living detrimental to the community. It depresses wage levels. It decreases the Nation's capacities for full production, stable prosperity, and security. It injures our standing with the United Nations.

Question. What groups are forbidden to discriminate by the bill?

Answer. Agencies of the Federal Government; employers of 50 or more persons whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce; Federal contractors and subcontractors on contracts of $10,000 or more; labor organizations having 50 or more members.

Question. What types of discrimination are forbidden by the bill?

Answer. Only discrimination in employment or union membership; that is, hiring, discharge, wages, seniority, transfers, demotions, upgrading, union auxiliaries, etc. The bill does not apply to discrimination in education, transportation, recreation, voting, or places of public accommodation.

Question. What principal minority groups are protected by the bill?

Answer. Thirteen million Negroes, 5,000,000 Jews, 20,000,000 Catholics, 3,000,000 Americans of Mexican and Hispanic origin, 11,000,000 persons of foreign birth.

Question. How will the Commission be constituted?

Answer. It will be a permanent

* This catechism is applicable to the McGrath bill, S. 1728, now pending in the Senate.

salaried Commission of five members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 5-year term. The size of its staff will depend upon the amount of money Congress appropriates for it.

Question. How will the Commission determine whether an employer or union has discriminated?

Answer. By careful and thorough investigation of the complainant's charge, the employer's or union's explanation, and the surrounding circumstances. The burden of proof will be on the complainant, not the party accused. If the Commission believes the charge has merit, it will seek to adjust it by informal and voluntary methods. A new feature of this bill provides for the setting up of regional, state, and local conciliation councils to promote fair employment practices by information, education, and conciliation. Where settlement is not possible by conciliation, the Commission will conduct a full and fair hearing in which the party charged has the right by counsel to present his version of the facts and to cross-examine witnesses. After the hearing, the Commission will issue a decision and order. If the order is not complied with, the Commission will appeal to the Federal Circuit Court to enforce it. Defiance of the court will subject the accused party to penalties for contempt of court. The Commissin's administrative procedure is like that of ICC, FTC, SEC, FPC, FCC, and other administrative agencies.

Question. How can discrimination be proved?

Answer. The acts or statements of a party charged are used to prove discrimination. In many cases discrimination is flagrant and revealed by newspaper advertisements, discriminatory orders to employment agencies, pay-roll records, or contracts between unions and employers. In other cases, an employer's pattern of rejections or statements made by personnel officers often indicate discrimination. Weak complaints will be dismissed by the Commission without even the necessity of a hearing.

Question. Does the bill require an employer to hire Negroes, Jews, Mexicans, or other minorities?

Answer. No. An employer may hire or reject anyone he pleases, on any basis and for any reason, so long as a needed and qualified person is not rejected because of his race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

Question. Does the bill require an employer to hire a particular percentage or quota of Negroes or of any other minority group?

Answer. Definitely not. The bill provides only that employees shall be selected on the basis of their qualifications. A quota plan makes hiring dependent upon non-occupational qualifications and is, therefore, itself discriminatory.

Question. Will the courts be able to review the decisions of the Commission?

Answer. An employer or union aggrieved by a Commission order may appeal to the courts. A court will review all questions of law. On questions of fact, the findings of the Commission will have to be supported by substantial evidence. This is the customary procedure for judicial review of administrative agen-

cies and has been approved by the Supreme Court. Orders against Federal agencies are not subject to review.

Question. Does the bill apply to State or municipal employees?

Answer. No; nor does it apply to any state agency.

Question. Does the bill apply to small retail stores, small farms or domestic servants?

Answer. No. It applies only to those employers who are engaged in interstate commerce or operations affecting such commerce and who employ 50 or more persons.

Question. Are religious, charitable, fraternal, social, educational, or sectarian nonprofit corporations or associations subject to the bill?

Answer. No. But labor organizations are included.

Question. Will the bill make possible racketeering, blackmail, or groundless suits?

Answer. No; because the Commission will dismiss all groundless charges on its own initiative, without formal proceedings and before there is any contact with the accused employer. The wartime Fair Employment Practice Commission dismissed two-thirds of all the complaints filed with it. It thus served as a necessary safety valve for people who thought they were discriminated against. The Commission, likewise, would fill this need.

Question. Is there enough discrimination in employment to justify a federal bill?

Answer. The wartime FEPC received almost 7,000 complaints since it was created in July 1943, and it had jurisdiction only over war industries or government agencies. Many of these complaints involved thousands of workers or an entire industry. In its final report, FEPC included a postwar study of employment practices in 11 American cities and found discrimination increasing. The final recommendation of the report was for permanent legislation against discrimination in employment. "No device will solve the problem short of the enactment by Congress of federal fair employment legislation."

Bills have been introduced in 20 states proposing the elimination of discrimination. This indicates how widespread the problem is. Only one-quarter of the wartime FEPC's cases originated in the South.

Question. Is this a new idea in federal legislation?

Answer. No. The United States Constitution forbids discrimination by the government; this bill extends the principle to employers and tradeunions. In the last 10 years Congress has enacted 23 laws which forbid discrimination in their enforcement.

Question. Is the bill constitutional?

Answer. Certainly. The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly condemned discriminatory employment practices. A New York law forbidding discrimination by tradeunions was recently upheld as constitutional.

Question. Does the bill prohibit prejudice?

Answer. No. Prejudice is a state of mind. The bill prevents the act of discrimination which effects pay envelopes. Discrimination can be

eliminated or at least greatly reduced by a firm national policy. This law will protect those who do not discriminate.

Question. But discrimination is based on prejdice; prejudice is an attitude of mind; is there any more chance of changing this attitude than there was of the prohibition law changing the drinking attitudes of the Nation?

Answer. This law has nothing to do with prejudice itself; it merely seeks to prevent one person's manifestations of prejudice from inflicting themselves upon the economic life of another, within the limits of federal jurisdiction in employment.

This bill is related to prejudice only as laws forbidding driving while drunk are related to drinking.

Question. Can the bill be enforced effectively?

Answer. No law ever receives 100 percent obedience, but the great majority of employers and trade-unions are law abiding. The small minority will have to conform. Even the wartime FEPC without sanctions and with a small staff was able to stop a great deal of discrimination. And today State laws in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Rhode Island are actually working successfully. This bill is identical with them in purpose and method.

Question. Isn't this bill class legislation? Does the bill confer special privileges on minorities?

Answers. No. No special privilege is granted any group. It merely assures equality of opportunity and equality of treatment. It requires that persons shall be hired on the basis of their qualifications and not rejected because of the immaterial fact of their color or religion or place of birth.

Question. Cannot this problem be handled by the states themselves?

Answer. Only eight states—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Rhode Island—have comprehensive and effective laws forbidding discrimination in employment. Federal action is needed to assure uniform national standards of fair employment instead of 48 separate definitions and sets of procedures. Federal action is also needed because most large employers or trade-unions have plants or locals scattered throughout the country in every state. Finally, federal employees can be protected only by a federal act and uniform standards and enforcement. The federal government can most effectively enforce the federal Constitution.

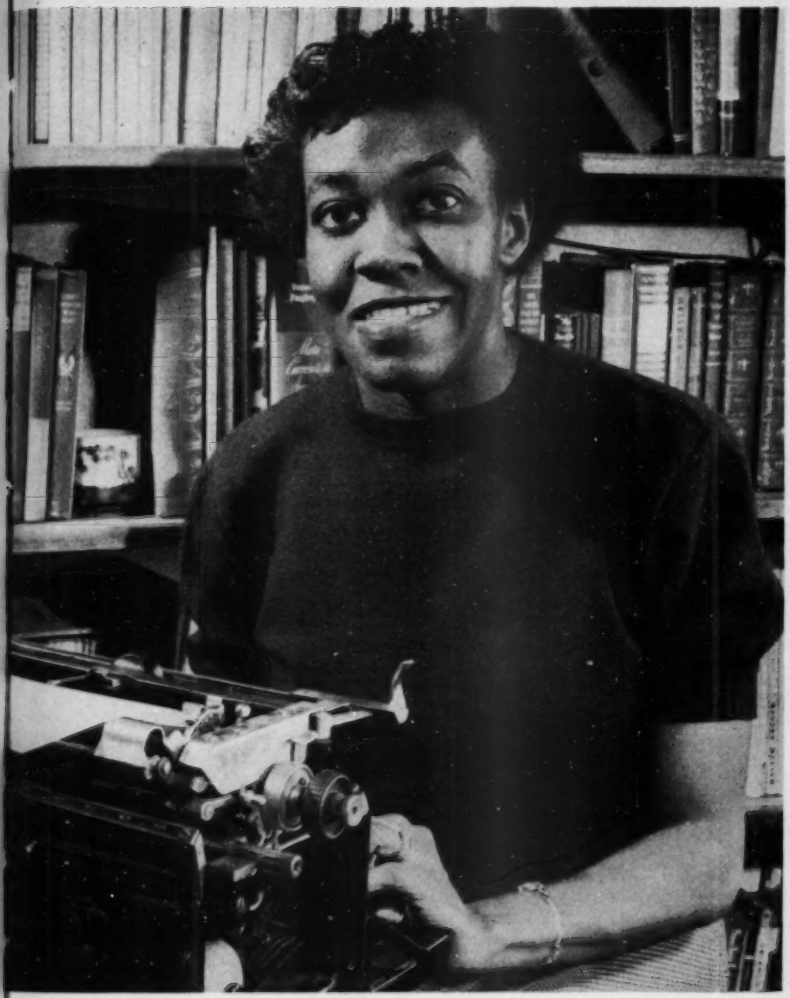
Question. Does this bill promote social equality?

Answer. The bill has nothing to do with personal or social relationships. It is concerned only with equality of job opportunity.

Question. Doesn't this bill restrict the rights of an employer in employee selection and take away his right to manage his own business?

Answer. No restriction is placed on the employer's right to employ or to up-grade an employee on the basis of his own judgment of the candidate's training, experience, ability, personality, or whatever standards he may choose to set. Nor does the law force business to hire any person or refrain from firing any

(*Continued on page* 406)



Acme

GWENDOLYN BROOKS, *a 32-year-old housewife and part-time secretary, won the Pulitzer Prize in Poetry for* Annie Allen, *a ballad of Chicago Negro life. The first Negro ever to capture one of the famed awards, Miss Brooks is the mother of a 9-year-old boy and the wife of Henry Blakely, partner in an auto-repair shop.*

Good News

Dr. Alfred E. Brandon, Jr., and his wife, Muriel Brandon, both physicians, have been added to the staff of Mt. Vernon Hospital, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. This brings to five the number of Negroes on the staff.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Kenneth A. McClane, New York City, has been appointed an assistant in medicine at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons as well as an assistant physician at the Vanderbilt Clinic. Dr. McClane is a graduate, Phi Beta Kappa, of Boston University, and of the Boston University School of Medicine.

★ ★ ★

First woman to win the Shuffle Bowling League of America Tournament is Mrs. Willie Mason, of Philadelphia, Pa. Along with Mrs. Mason's title as "shuffle bowling queen" went the trophy, a travel kit, and an electric dishwasher.

★ ★ ★

Attorney Rufus L. Thompson, of Akron, Ohio, was sworn in in April as an assistant attorney general for the State of Ohio to fill the vacancy created by the death of Attorney Madison Perkins of Cincinnati, Ohio.

★ ★ ★

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, chairman of the department of sociology at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been appointed to the Housing Research Advisory Committee by Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley. This committee gives advice and guidance on the entire housing research program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

★ ★ ★

Anita Page, Lower Merion, Pa., is the first Negro girl to captain a Lower Merion, Pa., high-school basketball squad. Miss Page, a senior, led her team to win six out of eight games during the 1949-50 season.

The life story of Walter Gordon, lawyer and member of the California State Board of Paroles, was broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company in April over its coast-to-coast network.

★ ★ ★

First Negro in the history of Pennsylvania to pass the examination for certified public accountant is Walter P. Harris. Mr. Harris, a graduate of Temple University, maintains his office at 410 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

★ ★ ★

Cpl. Burnett J. Hale, 21, of Bremerton, Wash., was decorated with the soldier's medal on April 1 for his heroic rescue of an injured motorist from a flaming car on March 12. The award was received from Brig. Gen. Robert F. Travis, commanding general of the Fairfield-Suisun Air Force base, Vallejo, California.

★ ★ ★

A portrait bust of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN department of trusteeship, has been given to the United Negro College Fund. The bust was presented in April by Reginald E. Gillmor, vice-president of the Sperry Corporation, on behalf of Thomas A. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation and chairman of the Fund's board of directors. The bust is the work of Ruth Brall.

★ ★ ★

Bishop Joseph Kiwanuka of Uganda, Africa, only native African Catholic bishop, assisted at solemn pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, on April 17, with Chile's president, González Videla, in attendance and His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York, presiding.

★ ★ ★

John Breedlove, Detroit, Mich., began his formal schooling at the age of 71, and though 74 he is still attending high school and plans to enter college when he finishes.

★ ★ ★

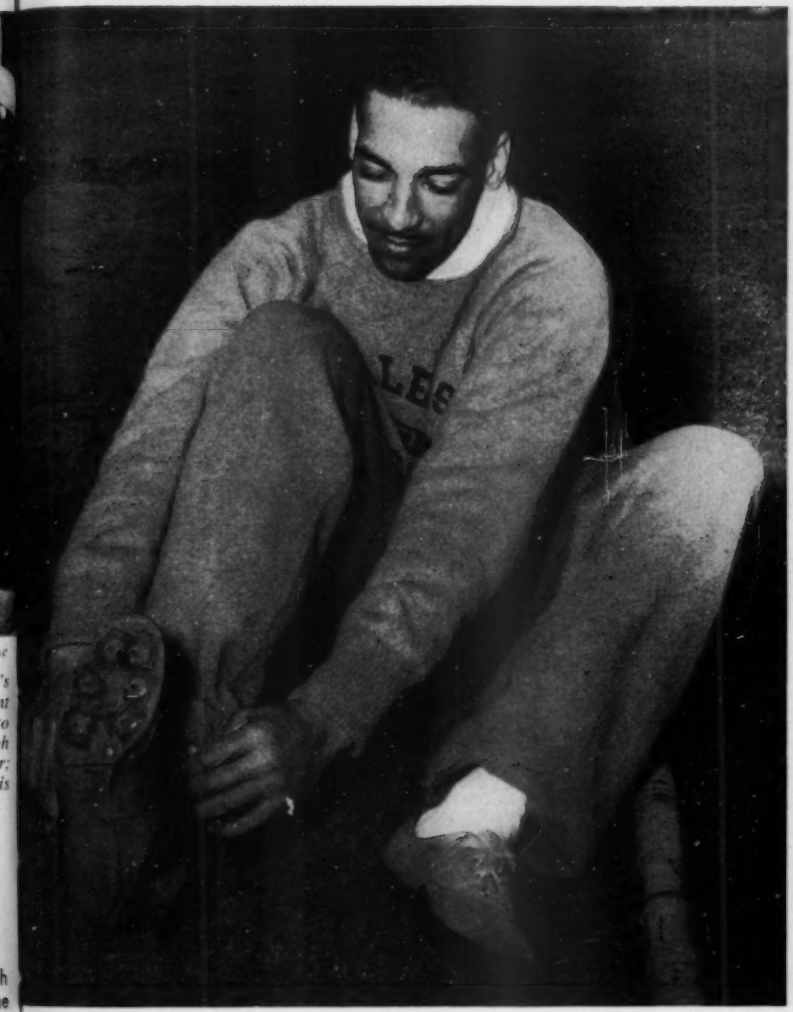
The Henry Wellses are the champion Negro farm family of Port Hudson,, La. Since they switched from one-crop cotton farming to livestock, poultry and truck, they often gross as much as $12,000 annually.

Acme

AFRICAN BISHOP ASSISTS AT MASS—*Following mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, April 16, New York City, church leaders gather with Chilean president Gabriel Gonzáles Videla, who was in the congregation with his family. Left to right are Bishop Joseph H. Griffiths, who said the mass; Most Rev. Joseph Kiwanaka, apostolic delegate from Uganda, Africa, who assisted at the altar; Francis Cardinal Spellman; President Gonzáles Videla and his wife, Rosa; and his daughter, Mrs. Sylvia de Campos.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That it was the custom of the Spanish Bourbons in the 16th and 17th centuries to baptize their dwarves, palace favorites, and Negroes with the royal surname? As result of this practice we have record of one of their Negro favorites who bore the name Alfonso Carlos de Borbón. He was an architect at the time of Carlos III.



TRACK TEAM CAPTAIN—*When the outdoor track season started for Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., this spring its track team was headed by captain Earl Bowman. Bowman is a major in history, with a minor in physical education.*

■ This article is a reprint of the eulogy delivered at Mr. Houston's funeral in Washington, D. C., on April 26, 1950

Charles Hamilton Houston

(1895-1950)

By William H. Hastie

THE life of Charles Hamilton Houston spanned the years from September 3, 1895, to April 22, 1950. He was the son of William LePre Houston and Mary Hamilton Houston. An attractive, alert boy—an only child—he was the pride of his father and the entire life of his mother whose devotion to him and his to her until her recent passing constituted one of those precious relationships which one does not attempt to describe.

Young Charles was a bright and precocious scholar. At fifteen he graduated from the M Street High School of Washington. In 1915 at the age of 19 and wearing the Phi Beta Kappa Key he became a graduate of Amherst College. There followed a brief period as a teacher of English at Howard University, interrupted when he answered the call to the colors for World War I. In 1917 he entered the Officers Training School at Fort Des Moines and earned his commission as First Lieutenant of Infantry. Subsequently trained in the artillery branch he was again commissioned in that specialty and served overseas as an artillery officer.

Upon returning to civilian life he decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, then a leading member of the bar of the District of Columbia, and accordingly he entered the Harvard Law School. For two years he was a student editor of the Harvard Law Review. He earned his first law degree in 1922 and his law doctorate the following year. Thereafter he continued his studies abroad at the University of Madrid and earned the degree Doctor of Civil Law. The interest thus acquired in Spanish culture persisted and was reflected in his life long concern with the peoples and culture of Latin and South America and the cementing of closer bonds among all the peoples of this hemisphere.

From 1924 to 1929 father and son, William and Charles Houston, practiced law under the firm name of Houston and Houston in a partnership as effective professionally as

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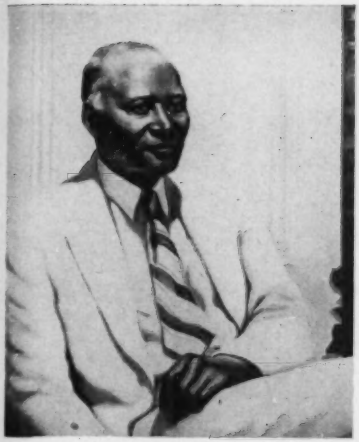
WILLIAM H. HASTIE *is judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit Court.*



CHARLES H. HOUSTON

it was close personally. Although this association was interrupted from time to time for other service, it was not, and could not, have been dissolved while Houston and Houston both lived.

PUBLIC CAREER

Until 1929 Charles Houston devoted himself completely to the private practice of his profession and to the happy and pleasant associations within his family, his circle of intimate friends, and his brothers in the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. There can be little doubt that had he elected to continue merely as a practicing attorney and a private citizen enjoying his personal and domestic interests he would have been with us today. But in the fullness of his physical and intellectual powers he chose to embark upon the public career which was to make him a national figure and a benefactor of his fellow men. In 1929 he accepted the post of vice-dean of the Howard University School of Law and served as full time administrator of that school until 1935. In those few years he carried the institution from the status of an unaccredited and little known—though undoubtedly useful—institution to a fully accredited nationally known and respected law school taking its place with the ranking schools of the nation. Only those who worked with him can know the singleness of purpose, the unremitting drive, the insistence upon unqualified excellence, the unsparing punishment of himself and spurring of his students and colleagues which accomplished in five years a transformation which ordinarily requires a generation in the history of an educational institution. What the Law School of Howard University is today he made it.

From 1935 to 1940 he served as special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in the national office in New York. He was the architect and the dominant force of the legal program of that organization. He guided us through the legal wilderness of second-class citizenship. He was truly the Moses of that journey. He lived to see us close to the promised land of full equality under the law, closer than even he dared hope when he set out on the journey, and so much closer than would have been possible without his genius and his leadership.

TWO FULL-TIME CAREERS

Returning to private practice in 1939 he undertook to accomplish

(*Continued on page* 405)

LINCOLN HONORS ELDER-STATESMEN—*Lincoln University in Pennsylvania has added the names of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished thinker and author, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted educational leader, to an impressive list of recipients of the annual Alpha Medallion Award. Dr. DuBois received the award for significant contributions to human understanding over the past fifty years. Mrs. Bethune was cited for leadership in Negro higher education. Left to right are Mrs. Bethune, Dr. DuBois, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln.*

Your Dollar's Worth

COLOR TELEVISION

Owners of TV receivers can enjoy color reception on their present sets this fall if the Federal Communication Commission approves the CBS color system recently demonstrated to it, says Consumers Union in the current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS. In public demonstrations as well as in demonstrations before the Federal Communications Commission, the CBS system offered a full-color picture which could be viewed on present black-and-white receivers by means of a single converter. The cost of adapting present sets, according to CONSUMER REPORTS, should not be more than $25 to $90. Consumers Union believes that industry opposition to the prompt introduction of color television is based not on technical problems, but largely on its desire to sell everyone a black-and-white receiver now and a new color receiver some years hence. Consumer Union is satisfied that the CBS system is far superior to other systems that have been proposed, and to black-and-white television, and that the FCC should adopt the CBS system now.

PREVIEW OF THE 1951 KAISER LINE

Some new things have been added to the Kaiser automobile, and in the opinion of Consumers Union's automotive consultants, they look like improvements. The 1951 Kaiser just coming off the assembly line, is a brand new car, and a generally handsome one, according to the Current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS. It has maximum forward and downward vision, wide but low seats, a wide shallow trunk, oversize brakes and a short turning radius. CU consultants' perliminary observation of display models leads them to the conclusion that the car should give good gas mileage, be comfortable to ride in and maneuverable to drive. Consumers Union will road-test the car when it becomes available.

TV BOOSTERS

If your television set is giving unsatisfactory service because you are too far away from the transmitting station, a good booster (pre-amplifier) may improve the picture you get; but even the boosters which showed up best in Consumers Union's tests will prove useless in some situations. A booster *may* give satisfactory pictures with an indoor antenna where otherwise you would need one on the roof. But, according to CONSUMER REPORTS, none of these results can be definitely predicted for any particular set and

location, since they depend on location, type of set and antenna and other factors. Therefore, don't buy a booster without a money-back guarantee.

DRIED BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS

The dried legumes—lentils, split peas and dried limas—are good food bargains, according to CONSUMER REPORTS. They are inexpensive, and they are also an excellent source of protein. Used as a supplement to meat and daily products, they provide a nutritionally safe means of cutting corners on food bills. Many of the 92 brands grades for Consumers Union by U. S. Department of Agriculture graders were judged to meet top qaulity standards.

Among U. S. No. 1 (top grade) green split peas were *Overland*, 11¢; *Fred Meyer*, 23¢ (2 lb.); *Blue Boy*, 12¢; *Sunnyfield*, 12¢; *Bohack's Best*, 13¢; *Sun Dried*, 13¢. U. S. Extra No. 1 (top grade) baby limas included: *Fred Meyer*, 27¢ (2 lb.); *Certified*, 15¢; *Blue Boy* Fancy, 16¢; *Venus* 16¢. Among U. S. No. 1 (no brand met U. S. Extra No. 1 or top grade standards) lima beans were: *Fred Meyer*, 37¢ (2 lb); *Sunny Hills Large*, 20¢ *S. S. Pierce*, 20¢; *Redbow*, 22¢. U. S. No. 1 (top grade) lentils included: *Blue Boy* Fancy Jumbo, 18¢; *Washburn's* Fancy, 19¢; *E-Z Cooker*, 20¢ *O.P.S.* 20¢. (All prices for one pound unless otherwise noted.)

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORTS (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, New York 3, N. Y., and available by individual subscription at $5.00 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

uopwa 18-178

DID YOU KNOW —

That Victor Séjour (1817-1874), famous French dramatist, was a Louisiana mulatto? Juan Victor Séjour Marcou y Ferrand, a friend of Napoleon III, was a colorful figure and the talented author of some twenty plays. His first play, "Diégarias," was produced in 1844 at the Theatre Francais.

★ ★ ★

That the mulatto Antoine Dubuclet was treasurer of the state of Louisiana from 1868 to 1879?

★ ★ ★

That the mulatto Basile Crokere was in his day the most skilled fencing master in Louisiana?

OFFICERS *of advisory council on youth participation, Midcentury White House Conference on children and youth. Bottom, principals in U. of Maryland case (L to R): Thurgood Marshall, Esther McCready, plaintiff, Atty. Donald Murray, and Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president, Baltimore, Md., branch.*

■ Story of Negro fraternal organizations in war finance and the postwar savings bonds programs

Negro Lodges Buy U. S. Bonds

By Williams Pickens

THE greatest financing effort ever made by any nation in the history of the world was that put forth by the U. S. Government, its Treasury Department, and its citizens from 1941 until the end of the conflict. And also the peacetime programs for Savings and Thrift in the first four years following the close of the war (1946-7-8-9) seem destined to occupy the same superlative place in the history of thrift for all the nations and their peoples in all the world.

It has been stated many times that American Negroes, the relatively poorest section of the American people, saved more money in the years of the last great war than they had ever before saved in any part of their freedom to work for wages and salaries.

From May 1, 1941, until the end of 1945, the United States put hundreds of billions of dollars into its own war effort and into the treasuries and economies of its allies, doing more in financial support than any other, and some say more than all other nations of the world combined.

In this war effort all the races, classes and sections of the American people were united as they had never been united since they became an independent republic. It was a European war and the American people did not want to get into it. But when they were forced into it by their potential enemies, when the war was more than two years old, they had just come through the worst part of the greatest depression in the history of the world, and had learned the value of the economic strength of their nation—the superlative value of American securities. They had been privileged to put their savings into "Baby Bonds" since 1935, at any U. S. postoffice. Those Bonds had been sold in series A, B, C and D, and had so far proven to be as safe as the United States itself.

Looking forward to at least financial involvment on the side of na-

WILLIAM PICKENS *is director of the Interracial Section of the U. S. Savings Bonds Division, U. S. Treasury Department.*

tions which the American people favored in the great war, the Administration and those who were managing the Treasury at the time, found it natural to turn the minds of the people toward "Defense" in 1941, even before we were kicked into the war, and so started the DEFENSE SAVINGS program in May, 1941. After the attack at Pearl Harbor in December of that year, the E, F and G Bonds that had succeeded the "Baby Bonds" became our great "War" Bonds and were bought in unprecedented amounts until the war's end. Then was launched the regular Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury to carry on in peacetime for the thrift program of the American people, and to help finance the postwar obligations of the United States.

PROGRAM DEMOCRATIC

The Government and its Treasury Department have been so determined to keep this great financial program democratic that no records of participation were made and kept by race, color, creed or religious denomination. The Bonds of the United States were offered to all the people in the country. The masses of Americans acted together as they had never before worked together. There are no records showing what Protestants did as compared with Catholics; or contrasting or comparing Baptists with Methodists; labor unions and employers' organizations; blacks and whites. No such irrelevant records were made.

We only estimate today what Negro-Americans did by taking into account the records of some of their great mass organizations, like their churches, lodges, insurance companies, businesses, etc. For example, we just happen to know that 40 of the 52 Negro insurance companies of the war period, reported at least $28,000,000 invested in War Bonds and war securities at the end of the war, and that through their National Negro Insurance Association they have been active investors since the war's close.

The Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World reported more than $30,000,000 invested by the Grand Lodge, the subordinate lodges and members. The Elks membership numbers several hundred thousand men. Their women have the Daughter Elks, numbering about 60,000 and reporting $50,000 invested in war finances.

The Supreme Camp of American Woodmen, of Denver, Colorado, is both an insurance association and a fraternal organization, and the supreme commander reports more than three-quarters of a million dollars ($1,882,375) invested during the war, and just under one and one quarter million ($1,240,350) invested since the close of the war in Savings Bonds. More than one quarter million dollars has been invested in the last two years, $270,250 (1948-49). In addition to this, more than $3 million invested by the Supreme Camp of the Woodmen, their local Camps and Tents invested just about one third of a million more ($337,-525). The Supreme Commander says that early in December, 1949, the Woodmen had 58,505 members.

These American Woodmen are led by Lawrence H. Lightner, supreme commander, of Denver, Colorado,

(*Continued on page* 404)

Marshall Wilson

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS—*Hon. Herbert E. Millen, chairman of life membership committee in the 1950 campaign of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch; and Atty. Walter A. Gay, member of the executive board of the branch, write checks simultaneously for NAACP life memberships. Atty. Theodore O. Spaulding, associate chairman of the life membership committee, and Mrs. Annie L. McDonald, campaign chairman, watch the proceedings.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That the first Negro church in Boston was organized in 1809? It was originally called the African Meeting House.

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Editorials

DEMOCRATS FAIL ON FEPC

AFTER adopting bold words in the civil rights plank of their 1948 platform, and after outlining a fresh platform at a Chicago jamboree May 15, the Democrats four days later on May 19, produced *exactly 19 votes* for cloture on the FEPC bill in the Senate!

These 19 votes are not enough—not enough for FEPC, and not enough as a talking point in the 1950 and 1952 elections.

The Republicans produced 33 votes for cloture on the FEPC bill. They should have—and could have—done better, but they did put the Democrats in the shade. The man on the street cares little about the elaborate excuses that will be offered. As far as he is concerned, the vote on the FEPC proposition was 33 Republicans as against 19 Democrats. In his book the Republicans are far ahead in proving their friendship for FEPC.

The FEPC vote May 19 was simply on shûtting off debate to allow the bill to come before the Senate for debate. It was on a motion to take up the bill as the business of the Senate. It was not a vote on the FEPC bill itself. Even so, only 19 Democrats voted for it.

Under the Senate cloture rules, 64 votes are required to shut off debate. The May 19 roll call produced 52 votes for cloture and 32 against. There were 12 absentees. Absence was the same as voting "No."

The 19 Democrats for cloture were:

Anderson (N. Mex.)	Benton (Conn.)	Douglas (Ill.)	Gillette (Iowa)
Green (R.I.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Hunt (Wyo.)	Kilgore (W.Va.)
Leahy (R.I.)	Lehman (N.Y.)	Lucas (Ill.)	Magnuson (Wash.)
McMahon (Conn.)	Myers (Pa.)	Neely (W.Va.)	O'Conor (Md.)
O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Taylor (Idaho)	Thomas (Utah)	

The 33 Republicans for cloture were:

Aiken (Vt.)	Brewster (Me.)	Bricker (Ohio)	Butler (Nebr.)
Cain (Wash.)	Capehart (Ind.)	Cordon (Ore.)	Darby (Kansas)
Donnell (Mo.)	Dworshak (Idaho)	Ferguson (Mich.)	Flanders (Vt.)
Hendrickson (N.J.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Ives (N.Y.)	Jenner (Ind.)
Kem (Mo.)	Knowland (Calif.)	Lodge (Mass.)	Martin (Pa.)
McCarthy (Wis.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)	Schoeppel (Kansas)	Smith (Me.)
Smith (N.J.)	Taft (Ohio)	Thye (Minn.)	Tobey (N.H.)
Vandenberg (Mich.)	Watkins (Utah)	Wherry (Nebr.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Williams (Del.)			

Of the 32 votes against cloture, 6 were cast by Republicans: Bridges of New Hampshire, Ecton of Montana, Gurney of South Dakota, Malone of Nevada, Mundt of South Dakota, and Young of North Dakota, and 26 by Democrats. Of the 26 Democrats opposing cloture, 5 were from outside the South: Hayden and McFarland of Arizona, Kerr of Oklahoma, Johnson of Colorado, and McCarran of Nevada. Thus there was a total of 11 non-Southern votes against cloture.

The twelve absentees were Democrats Chavez of New Mexico, Downey of California, Frear of Delaware, Graham of North Carolina, Murray of Montana, Pepper of Florida, Thomas of Oklahoma, Tydings of Maryland, and Withers of Kentucky; and Republicans Langer of North Dakota, Millikin

of Colorado, and Morse of Oregon. Murray's wife had just died and he was in Montana for the funeral. Morse had his primary on the very day of the vote. Graham was ill in bed with pneumonia. The rest were away on a variety of excuses.

Ten of these absentees are from outside of what is considered the die-hard South. Adding them to the 11 non-Southern votes against cloture gives a total of 21 votes which northerners and westerners cast against giving a hearing to the FEPC bill.

So neither the Republicans nor the Northern Democrats can blame the Dixiecrats. Cloture on FEPC was blocked by northern and western senators of both parties, nine Republicans and twelve Democrats.

There will be a second cloture vote, probably while this editorial is on the press. Additional votes will be picked up from among absentees. There are 32 Democrats in the Senate excluding 22 Deep South members. The party should get all 32. There are 42 Republicans in the Senate. The party should get all 42.

The entire 64 required votes can be secured if the Democratic party leadership realizes that 19 votes for an FEPC bill is such a pitifully inadequate gesture that the party tickets in many sections of the country will be endangered. *Nineteen votes are not enough, not nearly enough.*

EXIT ABC JIM CROW

THE decision of The American Bowling Congress to erase its 34-year-old ban against Negroes shows what can be accomplished by education, organized social pressure, and law suits. The law suits, however, were the most convincing. It was Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein of New York who got the ball rolling. In light of the racial policies of ABC, Mr. Goldstein took steps in January to bar the outfit from sponsoring tournaments in New York State. His office investigated ABC and then filed a complaint. As a result ABC soon found itself plagued with suits in three other states—Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois.

In Illinois the CIO demanded revocation of the ABC charter, since the organization had been chartered in that state in 1902. In Milwaukee a petition was filed with the mayor protesting against holding of the bowling tournament there in 1951. Michael J. Dunn, ABC counsel, admitted that this dunderheaded racial policy had already cost ABC over $40,000 in legal fees fighting suits.

These suits put ABC moguls in a frame of mind to change their disgraceful policy. So at Columbus, Ohio, on May 12, the bowlers ended their 34-year-old ban.

The ABC racial ban was always stupid from every possible point of view. After the astounding success of Negroes in major league baseball, one of the most hidebound racially of all organized sports, it was a grotesque absurdity for ABC to keep insisting on "white males" only, and that it was a "club." Mr. Dunn himself confesses that they never had any trouble prior to 1916, when the racial ban was adopted. To expect it in 1950 was simply ridiculous.

Book Reviews

SAGA OF THE SEA

***All the Ship's at Sea.* William J. Lederer. New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1950. 292 pp. $3.00.**

It is like a breath of fresh and clean air to discover a book that revolves around the recent war yet has a new approach that ties together practically every human emotion. You will find yourself in for a rare treat when you embark with Commander Lederer on a journey that will have you enjoying a variety of experiences on *All the Ship's at Sea.*

When you meet Captain Blippo Burke and listen to him spin yarns—especially the one about a load of manure—you will roar with delight, yet this is only the beginning. "The Skipper's Pink Panties" will have you in stitches. Hymie O'Toole's escapades and his lovable lies about Commodore Joe Fyfe, his grandfather's third cousin's son on his mother's side, provide hilarious entertainment, while the author's prankish tale of "Maggie, the Toast of Glasgow" will really tickle your ribs. These are but a few stops on a jollification junket that rides the crests of waves of fun and frolic.

Yet this modern saga of the sea is not all humor. Here, also, are pathos and pity, sorrow and sadness, and a human quality that will tug at your heart. You will experience the rigors of war at its bloodiest, incidents that will nauseate and repel you. Here are characters of strength and purpose like Captain Joe Fyfe, and others weak, insecure, and unfit to command such as Commodore Ridd to whom "all niggers look alike." And as you mingle with the crews you will find a cross-section of America in arms—the Yoders, Feinbergs, Randers, Rodriguezes, Sommers, Smiths, and so on. The dishonesty of courts-martial, with rigged juries that have reached a guilty verdict even before a trial begins; the snobbery of the rich who, in spite of the war, feel themselves too good to associate with ordinary seamen; the inside politics of the Navy which glorifies and decorates undeserving admirals while ignoring the lowly sailor who exhibits heroic qualities in time of supreme danger will motivate feelings of utter disgust.

There are incidents here, too, of particular significance to Negroes. Some of them will want to both laugh and frown at the antics of the huge Negro steward, Abe Brown, yet his treatment is so real and fair and true to life of his character type you cannot help but accept him as an honestly portrayed person. Likewise will Negroes appreciate and sympathize with Commander Lederer in his trials and tribulations with the colored bluejackets at the Newport, Rhode Island, Naval Training Station. It was because of his sincere interest and fundamental decency, his genuine democratic inclinations that he voluntarily took eight hundred demoralized Negro sailors and instilled in them a feeling of dignity

and self respect and found himself well rewarded for his efforts.

Books are legion about the recent war, but most of them have been formal accounts and scientific tracts of battles, or the politics that went on inside armed services cliques. Here, however, is one whose informality permits you to see a part of naval warfare without being bored, or saddened by the sordidness of legalized murder. Commander Lederer handles a variety of subjects with a skill that compels your attention. He writes with feeling and understanding that come only from the experience of trying to live as a real human being, from accepting people as people, regardless of the color of their skin or the creed to which they profess faith. But what more could be expected from this twentieth century Sinbad who could rise from the ranks, from a "john jockey" to Commander, and still remain a right guy at heart? Many a veteran, in spite of his justifiable dislike of the regimentation of military service, after reading *All the Ship's at Sea* will be inclined to say, "If I can serve with Bill Lederer, sign me up!"

HUGH H. SMYTHE

HUGHESESQUE INSIGHT

***Simple Speaks His Mind.* By Langston Hughes. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1950. 232 pp. $3.00 cloth, $1.00 paper.**

American literature has waited a long time for a folk character of color without the stereotyped cloak of uncle tomism. The pen of Langston Hughes has finally brought to life such an individual in the person of Jess Semple, popularly known as "Simple." This urbanized, yet folksy character that travels across the pages of Mr. Hughes' latest prose work provides entertainment unmatched in literature of recent times. Here at last is a worthy rival of the famous "Mr. Dooley," only Simple has more color—in more ways than purely physical. Here is a fresh, newly created character destined to take his place in the hall of fame of American folk characters and he will be read and enjoyed for years to come.

From the time Simple opens his mouth to describe his feet—"big, long, broad, and flat"—and you begin to travel down his road of life which is narrow and restricted because of poverty and color, you will find yourself laughing, crying, thrown into moods of anger and disgust, but through it all Simple's sense of humor will keep you sane and amused. A review cannot do justice to this book but a glance at some of the Hughesesque titles provides an insight into what goes on here. Whether Simple is discussing "Income Tax," merely "Letting off Steam," expounding on "Equality and Dogs," or just running off at the mouth "For the Sake of Argument," you are sure to find him funny and real and human. His lingo has a delightful expressive quality that picturesquely portrays exactly what he means—"I was dancing, holding Polly Joe closer than a hanger hold a suit." And Simple has opinions on practically everything, from the Un-American Committee to pampered pets, from whiskey to women; he talks incessantly. Of course, there are his girl friends: Joyce, the real lady love; Zarita, to pass the time; and his estranged wife in Baltimore, from whom he is perenially trying to obtain a divorce—if she will pay for it.

Mr. Hughes has brought to life a character that has universal appeal. Simple may be a product of Harlem but his prototype exists in the numerous black ghettoes scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf. When Simple speaks a literature of protest is created and his philosophizing on racial injustice is clear and sensible and pointed: "The government protects and takes care of buffaloes and deers—which is more than the government does for me or my kinfolks down

South." Only Langston Hughes, "the people's poet," could turn his hand to prose and create a Simple. Lifted bodily from the author's columns in *The Chicago Defender,* woven together into a cleverly joined collection of conversational pieces, you'll agree with Simple that very few men can become President "but almost anybody can get drunk." And you will find this so, after inbibing this folk humor with a protest punch that carries a powerful down-to-earth truthful quality, even as it entertains. This is one of Langston Hughes' finest contributions: a combination book of humor, a sociological monograph, a piece of race relations literature, in short a *tour-de-force* in which he can take extreme pride, for he has produced a volume any and all can enjoy.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

COLLECTION ON RACIOLOGY

***This is Race.* Edited by Earl W. Count. New York: Henry Schuman, 1950. XXVIII +747 pp. $7.50.**

A special group has been appointed by the United Nations to re-examine the whole concept of "race" and work out a new definition that will have universal validity. Consequently, *This is Race* is a timely and significant contribution on the subject. This book is an anthology of selections from the literature of the world on the races of mankind and covers a multitude of subjects and an immense cross section of world opinion on the concept of race.

Beginning with eighteenth century thought, when "race" as a concept first began to attract notice and the great thinkers of the period—Comte de Buffon, Kant, Blumenbach, Lamarck, Cuvier—began to speculate, the material passes through the intervening years touching all the high points in the development of racial thinking, up to the present. In the early nineteenth century it was Waitz' *Introduction to Anthropology* and Retzius' study of the human skull that set the stage and led to the great furore created by the work of Charles Darwin *On the Races of Man.* Later thought is represented here by the giants of today, such as Karl Pearson, Hrdlicka, Weidenrich, Hooton, and Imbelloni, among others.

Since this is a selection, it is understandable that such a collection on the raciology of man cannot lay pretense to any more than a small sampling. But Earl W. Count has done here a tremendous and worthwhile job in selecting the significant literature originally written in a variety of tongues. It is an important book because today "race" has been so abused that its scientific background has been almost entirely ignored in the current fever of racism. It is valuable because it fills a long-felt need—a comprehensive document on the scientific concept of the races of man in the English language. It has significance for the anthropologist, the historian, the philosopher, the layman. It remains objective in avoiding the topics of racial physiology and racial psychology, since the author intelligently asserts that these major topics are "still too far from even fair crystallization to warrant inclusion in so brief an anthology." It adheres consistently to its purpose: to trace, within limits, the evolution of an idea in the words of some of the thinkers who have built it. The racists—Ammon, Chamberlain, Gobineau, Grant, Günther, Knox, Stoddard—are not here, for this is a book for those who want a guide in understanding what "race" means and are not interested in a catalogue of the abuses of an ill-understood concept. This is a significant contribution to the literature on the study of mankind.

DR. HUGH H. SMYTHE, *social anthropologist, is a regular reviewer for The Crisis.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

BALTIMORE BRANCH—*These veterans have just registered at the Baltimore City Court House to become new voters in Baltimore. They are students at the Maryland School of Building Trades.*

LEGAL

Kentucky Victory: Another NAACP victory was chalked up after almost four years of litigation when judgment for $1,500 in favor of Elizabeth Whiteside, former Paducah resident, against Southern Bus Lines, Inc., was entered at the April term of federal court in Paducah.

The case arose out of an incident which occurred in May 1946 when Miss Whiteside, an interstate passenger, was forcibly ejected from one of the company's buses at Wickliffe, Ky., when she refused to move to the back of the bus in compliance with a company regulation requiring all colored passengers to sit in the rear. Suit was filed on behalf of Miss Whiteside by the Paducah, Ky., branch.

The first trial, held in May 1947, resulted in a judgment of dismissal. Judge Roy M. Shelbourne contended that, although racial segregation of interstate passengers by state law had been outlawed by the decision in the Irene Morgan case, the carriers might still practice racial segregation by company rules.

Judge Shelbourne's decision was appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the sixth circuit. Last November this court reversed the decision of the lower court, holding that racial segregation of interstate passengers, whether practiced under state laws or company regulations, was still a burden on interstate commerce, and therefore unlawful.

The case was then returned to the district court for another trial to determine the amount of damage to be given Miss Whiteside for the humiliation, embarrassment, and minor physical injuries suffered by her as a result of the incident. The second trial, also held before Judge Shelbourne, resulted in a judgment of $1,500 for the plaintiff.

Regional College Doomed: The decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland upholding the right of Esther McCready to admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing clearly demonstrates that "the regional education compact cannot be used as an excuse for excluding qualified Negro students from existing educational facilities within a state," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said in commenting on the court's unanimous decision.

The opinion, handed down by the Court of Appeals on April 14 at Annapolis, reversed a decision of Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith of the Baltimore City Court. Judge Smith had held that the university could legally exclude Miss McCready through arranging for her training at the nursing school of Meharry Medical College in Nashville.

Judge Smith's decision, Mr. Marshall said, "inferentially upheld the regional compact as an instrument for exclusion of Negroes from state universities."

The Court of Appeals cited its decision of 1938, ordering the admission of Donald Murray to the University of Maryland Law School, and stated that the law "permits no distinction between the study of law and the study of nursing." It referred also to two other NAACP cases, the *Gaines* and *Sipuel* cases, in which the United States Supreme Court established the responsibility of a state to provide educational facilities for Negroes within its borders equal to and at the same time as facilities for white students.

Miss McCready applied for admission to the university on February 1, 1949. In August of that year the university, refusing to enroll her, offered to arrange for her matriculation at Meharry. She rejected this offer and took her case to the NAACP. The late Charles H. Houston of Washington, assisted by Mr. Marshall and Donald Murray of Baltimore, plaintiff in the aforementioned case of 1938, represented her.

In the trial before Judge Smith, John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Regional Council for Education, filed a brief pointing out that the regional

EDUCATIONAL, *religious, and civic leaders look on approvingly as Nomi Pegram (Right), treasurer of the Dinwiddie county branch presents a check for* $1,800 *to Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia state conference of NAACP branches. The check is to be applied to the NAACP general defense fund.*

compact was not intended to be used for the purpose of excluding Negroes from the only state facility offering the desired courses.

ASSOCIATION

New Branches: Nine new units of the NAACP were chartered in April by the Association committee on branches. Five senior branches, one youth council, and three college chapters are included in this group. Branches were chartered in Woodside, N. Y.; South Martin County, Fla.; Plano, Texas; Dunn, N. C.; and Newark, Del. The new youth council is in Beloit, Wis., and the three college chapters are at Bishop college, Dallas, Texas;

City College (Uptown), New York City; and Harvard Society of Minority Rights, Cambridge, Mass. Total number of active branches, youth councils and college chapters now number 1,353.

Funds Sought: The NAACP will soon launch a nation-wide campaign for $500,000 for its legal defense and educational fund.

Accepting membership on the committee, which will sponsor the drive in twenty selected cities, Senator Herbert H. Lehman wired Mr. Wilkins: "I am in thorough sympathy with the objectives of your organization and have been proud to have participated in the good work you have been doing through the years."

"The Association's broad legal program for this year requires a minimum of half a million dollars," Mr. Wilkins said in announcing the campaign.

ATTENDING CHARTER NIGHT *banquet of the Easton, Pa., branch on March 10 were (L to R) Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel NAACP; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia lawyer and former president of the Philadelphia branch; and Robert F. Miller, president of the Easton branch.*

"The legal work, under the direction of Thurgood Marshall, our special counsel, is vital to the success of our efforts to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation from American life."

The sum of $197,000 is needed for community education and the processing of legal cases involving educational inequalities, housing discrimination, voting and registration, and due process in criminal cases. The remainder of the fund would be used as follows: four regional offices, staffed by lawyers and legal secretaries, $50,000; local defense funds, to be used in police brutality cases and other local civil rights violations, $75,000; research, $40,000; salaries for five national office attorneys and secretarial help, $40,000; and administrative expenses, including travel, supplies, communications, rent, and utilities, $97,500.

In addition to Senator Lehman, sponsors of the campaign include Marian Anderson, Francis Biddle, J. R. Booker, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Dowdal Davis, Marshall Field, Lionel Hampton, Norman O. Houston, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Loren Miller, Philip Murray, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Hon. Charles E. Toney, and Dr. Louis T. Wright.

H. Lee Goldby, formerly a fund-raiser for the United Jewish Appeal is serving as a consultant in the current NAACP campaign. Rufus W. Smith has been appointed Director of Fund-Raising.

White Recalled: The board of directors at its regular monthly meeting on May 8 voted to bring Walter White back to the NAACP as the top executive after a year's leave of absence. The board also named Roy Wilkins, who served as acting secretary during Mr. White's leave, to the newly-created post of administrator. Action on both positions is effective as of June 1.

In order to carry out the program of the NAACP, Mr. White said in his statement released in May: "My associates and I need the support of every man, woman, and child in the United States who believes in our program. I ask that support—not for myself or any other individual—but for the cause itself."

The appointments of Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins, which will continue until January 1, 1951, "the normal period of appointments," were made under a new plan of organization adopted by the board, designating the executive secretary as the top executive with the administrator as second in command. The duties and relationships of the officers were also defined by the plan.

Under the new plan, both the executive secretary and the administrator, as well as the head of the legal department and the public relations officer, are to be appointed by the board. Heretofore only the executive secretary has been so appointed.

The plan was drawn up by a special board committee under the chairmanship of Judge William H. Hastie. Serving with Judge Hastie on the committee were Rabbi Judah Cahn, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Judge Hubert T. Delany, Earl B. Dickerson, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Arthur B. Spingarn and Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Eight Students Contribute: Eight students at Florida State University have contributed $20 to the defense of the Groveland, Florida, youths whose rape conviction was appealed by NAACP attorneys in April before the Florida Supreme Court. The money, submitted by five young women and three young men, was received by the "Committee of 100," a fund-raising group for the legal defense and educational fund of the NAACP.

"As to the guilt or innocence of these men, we are not concerned," these white students wrote. "But we are concerned with their right of a fair hearing in their case, believing that they should not be convicted solely because of their color."

"Believing that the denial of their rights as citizens of Florida may also someday result in the denial of ours," they continued, "we would like to offer this contribution with the hope that it will help guarantee these youths their 'due process' to which we all as Americans are entitled."

On To Boston!

The 41st Annual Conference of the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, June 20-25.

The Conference will open on Tuesday, June 20, and continue through Sunday, June 25.

The New England Regional Conference will be host to the Convention. Preparations are being made for a large conference. Be sure to send a delegation.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE:

June 20 — June 25, Inclusive

41st Annual NAACP Conference ★ Boston Mass.

What the Branches Are Doing

Arkansas: Rev. J. R. Lowery, pastor of St. John AME church and prominent in civic affairs of Pine Bluff was elected president of the PINE BLUFF branch on April 25, to fill the unexpired term of office which obtained when Attorney W. Harold Flowers was removed from the presidency by action of the National Board of Directors, February 14. The meeting was held at Merrill High School auditorium, and was attended by about 150 persons.

Chosen as vice president was E. M. Moore, local businessman, H. W. Lewis, was selected treasurer, and Mrs. Rubye S. Johnson was made secretary. Her assistant is Mrs. Ethel B. Dawson.

Colorado: On March 22 the DENVER branch sent the national office a contribution of $100 for *the defense fund.* "We feel that money is needed to carry on the work of our organization," wrote branch president W. F. Turner in his covery letter, "and I ask our board to make this extra contribution in our board meeting last night and they readily did so."

District of Columbia: The chairman of the WASHINGTON branch membership campaign, Andrew L. Lindsay, has called upon workers in the local drive for 15,000 members "to swell the Negro war chest to combat the growing tide of opposition to civil rights in the District." Mr. Lindsay statement was a direct answer to the call issued by the Washington Restaurant Association to its members asking for contributions to a $100,000 fund "to defend the practices of our industry," meaning a continued policy of no service to persons of color. Attorney Frank Reeves, chairman, branch legal redress committee, stated that the NAACP will file a brief amicus curiae should the question of the validity of the 1872-73 Anti-Discrimination Laws involved in the Thompson Cafeteria case go to a higher court.

PRESIDENT *Edward Turner of the Detroit, Mich., branch presenting a 1950 membership card to Gov. Mennen Williams at official opening of the branch membership campaign. Looking on is Herbert Hill, assistant field secretary.*

Indiana: The SOUTH BEND branch has ended discrimination against Negroes in the public natatorium, effective January, 1950.

Since 1936 Negroes had been excluded from the use of the public swimming pool, except for an all-

Negro day—the first Monday of each month. Efforts of civic and political groups through the years to solve this problem failed, and it was finally referred to the South Bend branch. Early in 1949 the legal and redress committee of the branch started work.

On January 27, 1950, the legal and redress committee, composed of attorneys Maurice Tulchinsky, Charles H. Wills, J. Chester Allen, and Floyd Carter, met with the newly appointed Park Board and announced that an injunction suit would be filed unless the board ended discrimination immediately. After some discussion the board was convinced that their position was illegal. The following day they ordered the practice to be discontinued and since then the swimming pool has been operating on a non-segregated basis, and without incident. This victory is significant because it was the only instance in this community in which a government unit had practiced segregation.

Missouri: Henry Wheeler of the ST. LOUIS branch has been a tireless fighter against segregation. He picketed the American theatre and movie houses for over three years in protest against their discriminatory policies. It was in December, 1947, that the branch presented Mr. Wheeler a 21-jewel Bulova watch as a token of their appreciation.

New Jersey: Hats designed by Mrs. Lucille Carter of Asbury Park and Mrs. Lovel Gray of Long Branch were modeled at the LONG BRANCH NAACP unit's annual fashion show on April 10. The fashion show, given for the benefit of the NAACP defense fund, was presented to an overflow crowd of 300 people in the Amber Room of the Tally Ho, Long Branch.

New York: Regular meeting of the ALBANY branch was held at the Joseph Henry Memorial building on April 11, with William Gibson, chairman of the Albany county committee, as speaker. April 16 was declared NAACP Sunday in Albany.

Fourteenth annual meeting of the NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE was held in Buffalo May 27-28, with a large contingent of delegates in attendance. Business sessions and the annual dinner, addressed by NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall, was held at the YWCA. Closing mass meeting, held at the First Shiloh Baptist church on Sunday, was addresed by acting secretary Roy Wilkins.

Mrs. Beverly Andrews and Mrs. Lynneal Diamond of the SYRACUSE branch were guest speakers at the Madison PTA in April on a radio panel on "World Understanding." Mrs. Diamond spoke on "The Negro—History's Forgotten Man."

Pennsylvania: At a meeting held on April 12, the Penn State NAACP chapter, with but one dissenting vote, decided to send letters of protest to A. F. Morse, assistant to the president of the college, the board of trustees, acting president James Milholland, and president-elect Milton Eisenhower, protesting the dismissal of Dr. Lee Lorch.

Dr. Lorch was not reappointed to his position at Penn State because of his activities in the fight against the exclusion of Negroes from Stuyvesant Town, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company housing project in New York City.

The DOWNINGTON branch has been busily engaged in a concerted effort to abolish segregation of Negro pupils in the two local elementary schools. This effort began with the organization of the Downing branch on February 13, 1950.

The first branch project was to attack the problem of segregation of Negroes in grades 1 through 5, where they were

Marshall Wilson

MEMBERS *of the 1950 membership campaign committee of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch briefing Mayor Bernard Samuel (Seated, right) on the aims of the drive. Seated with the mayor is Mrs. Annie L. McDougald, campaign chairman. Others in the picture are (L to R) Theodore Spaulding, associate campaign chairman; Mrs. Lillian Wall, program chairman; Hobart Jackson, co-chairman publicity; Rev. Elias S. Hardge, general church chairman; Mrs. Viola P. Allen, division leader; and Hon. Herbert E. Millen, life membership chairman.*

confined to one room with a Negro teacher, in each elementary school building. A committee from the branch met with the supervising prinicipal of the Downington schools, Charles P. Emery, and a member of the board, Elmer Schrump, on Febrary 23. Prior to the meeting with these two persons, a petition had been drawn up and circulated among the citizens of Downingtown asking their support and signature requesting the board of education to abolish segregation in the elementary schools. An open letter was also sent to the board, and upon meeting with the supervising principal and Mr. Schrump, the NAACP committee received information from these two that the board was sympathetic toward the problem and would like to see some-

Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, LL.B., U. of Maryland. *See page* 392.

thing done about it. They emphasized, however, that they could not speak for the other members of the board. This report was carried back to the assembled branch and it was decided that a committee from the branch should be sent to the next board meeting. This committee requested the board to read the open letter to all persons assembled and then stated that the desires of the branch and the Negro citizens of Downingtown were clearly expressed in the open letter.

On March 11 the branch received a letter from the supervising principal of the Downingtown public schools stating that plans were to abolish segregation in the two elementary schools. This was a direct result of the branch campaign to abolish segregation in the Downingtown elementary schools.

Rhode Island: The NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE celebrated its 12th anniversary in Providence on April 23. The one-day convention was highlighted by presentation of the third Harry Smith Oswell Award to Rep. John J. Wren (D.) of Providence in recognition of his part in passage of the Rhode Island FEPC.

This one-day conference held business sessions in the John Hope Community Center and afternoon mass meeting in the Ebenezer Baptist church. Principal speaker at the afternoon meeting was Roy Wilkins, acting secretary.

Virginia: The FAIRFAX COUNTY branch presented a defense-fund pageant on March 24, sponsored and directed by Mrs. Eliza Hawkins. Over $600 was raised by this means, with over $100 being contributed by local merchants.

YOUTH COUNCIL NEWS

Albany, N. Y.: The Albany youth council received its national charter on April 25. The presentation was made by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary, in ceremonies held in the Westminster Presbyterian Guild House.

New York City: The youth department of the NAACP will participate in the Midcentury White House Youth Conference on children and youth to be held at the White House in December. Purpose of the conference is to consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship.

The NAACP is represented on the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations and the youth division will be represented on the Advisory Council on Youth Participation. Albert Henderson, president of the Ohio State NAACP Youth Conference, and chairman of NPAC, is a member of the Ohio State Commission on Children and Youth and is currently aiding

in the work of the conference in that state.

SOUTHWEST REGION

The southwest regional program for the period April, 1949-March, 1950, aside from the legal program covered in the report of the regional special counsel, may be summarized as follows:

The elimination of segregated education in all of the states of the region; strengthening of the programs of state organizations in the region; emphasis on membership production; emphasis on utilization of the ballot by Negroes in the region; and maintaining public relations toward the end of helping create a climate of public opinion sympathetic to Negro advancement.

Elimination of segregated education: Taking a sweeping view, the region's progress in this field is significant when it is obesrved that two years ago only one state university out of five admitted Negro students, whereas today four states out of five—New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—have Negroes attending their state universities —about fifty in Oklahoma, six in Arkansas, one in Texas. The University of New Mexico has never barred Negro students.

Moreover, the two great legal cases on which Negroes the country over are relying to batter down the walls of segregated education are both cases originating in the southwest region—the Heman Marion Sweatt Case of Texas and the G. W. McLaurin Case of Oklahoma.

Emphasis on The Ballot: Realizing the great power inherent in the full political consciousness of Negroes in the southwest, where more than two and a half million Negroes live, the regional office has put its füll weight behind the wholesale qualifying of Negroes to vote. In Texas during last January, last month for payment of the poll tax, the NAACP joined with numbers of other state-wide organizations in a large scale campaign for poll tax payment. In Louisiana the problem of getting Negroes registered to vote appears to have been virtually conquered, difficulty being now reported only rarely from isolated communities. In Oklahoma Negroes, particularly in the large cities, continue to be a respected factor in politics.

Carolyn Murray, winner of the "Miss Youth Council" contest of the West Palm Beach, Fla., youth council.

Public Relations: For the past several months it has been evident that in the southwest great changes, almost revolu-

Reeves

NOTABLES *at the fifth John Hope lecture at Atlanta university April 23 included (L to R): President Rufus E. Clement; John P. Whittaker, registrar, Atlanta; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who delivered the lecture; John Hope III, who unveiled the bust; Dean S. M. Nabrit of the Atlanta graduate school of arts and sciences; and President Florence M. Read of Spelman. The bust is that of the late John Hope.*

tionary changes, have been taking place in the thinking of people, both Negro and white, on the question of Negro rights. Negroes in general have ceased to doubt their right to full citizenship; they have perceived more clearly the patterns of racial discrimination and have become bitterly resentful of them. Most have progressed to the point where they properly hold responsible for their predicament the system of segregation, and determination to see that system disappear is growing daily.

Metamorphosis of white perspective is equally marked. Against a background which only a few short years ago conceded no responsibility for equal treatment to Negroes and certainly no relaxation whatever in racial segregation, even the reactionary white

man of this section today grants that Negroes are entitled to adequate education, adequate housing and so on, and deep in his mind is the reluctant conviction that compulsory racial segregation must eventually, perhaps soon be abandoned.

WEST COAST REGION

Portland, Oregon: Although the Portland branch, together with other organizations, was successful in getting the unanimous approval of the city council for an ordinance which would have made it illegal to ban Negroes and members of any other minority groups from Portland's hotels, restaurants, and other public places, a petition sponsored by the Civil Freedom Committee was signed by sufficient legal voters to prevent the ordinance from being put into effect on March 24.

Sacramento, Calif.: New testimony as to the innocence of Eugene Monroe 18 year old Negro accused of murdering a housekeeper at the Preston School of Industry, Jackson, California, was revealed in April when the witness in the case repudiated his story.

Attorney Nathaniel S. Colley obtained a statement from William J. Mercer, 17, key witness in the case, in which he changed his story completely and said that "the testimony I gave in court was not true. Monroe never told me he was going to kill Mrs. Corbin, and I never saw him hit her."

On February 23, 1950, about 1:20 p.m. Mrs. Anna Corbin, head housekeeper at the Preston School of Industry, operated by the California Youth Authority, was found dead in a storeroom near her desk. She had about fifteen separate wounds about her head and body, and had a rope drawn tightly about her neck. It could not be determined whether the rope about the neck or the blows to the head caused death.

For the first two weeks after the killing, no arrests were made. The demands by the public for a solution to the problem became incessant. Threats were made to have the entire school set-up investigated. The sheriff of Amador county thereupon arrested Eugene Monroe, Negro inmate from Los Angeles and charged him with the crime.

The State's key witness is a white inmate from Long Beach. He had claimed that on Tuesday morning, March 21, 1950, Monroe told him he was going to kill Mrs. Corbin. No time for the proposed crime was mentioned. The witness claimed he did not report Monroe because he was afraid of him. Yet this witness claimed that Thursday morning at 9:30 he slipped out of the hospital where he was supposed to be working, and went to Mrs. Corbin's office to catch Monroe in the act of killing her. When pressed for a reason for his going up at the time he did the witness claimed he had dreamed he saw Monroe strike Mrs. Corbin several times with his hand. Instead of crying out or going to her rescue he said he ran back to the hospital. This was supposed to be at 9:30 a.m.

The assistant housekeeper testified that she went to Mrs. Corbin's desk at 10:25 a.m., 11:25 a.m., and 12:40 p.m. but at no time did she see any sign of struggle. The autopsy surgeon testified when he arrived at the death scene at about 1:30 blood and other signs of struggle were to be seen everywhere about the desk. Thus it appeared that Monroe could not have killed Mrs. Corbin at 9:30 as claimed, or the assistant housekeeper would have seen the blood the doctor saw.

Bakersfield, Calif.: According to a report received from Mrs. Clara B. Howard, secretary of the Bakersfield NAACP, the city council took action to have an ordinance drawn prohibiting discriminatory signs being posted in the town after the branch wrote a letter

(*Continued on page* 403)

College and School News

Juanita Jackson Mitchell received her law degree from THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND law school this June. She was the first colored student to be elected to the editorial board of the law journal, which is composed of top scholarship students.

Mrs. Mitchell, the daughter of Mrs. Lillian M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP branch and wife of NAACP labor secretary, Clarence Mitchell, holds a B. S. and M. S., cum laude, from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mitchell was presented the Maryland Law Review scroll of honor in April by Dean Roger Howell at the annual Alumni banquet of the law school held in Baltimore.

■

Annual drive of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND opened at the Rainbow Room, Rockefeller Center, New York City, on April 12. The fund is seeking $1,400,000 to help meet the operating expenses of its thirty-two member colleges. This modest sum represents but ten percent of their combined educational budgets, or that part not met by endowment, grant or tuition income.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (MO.) ushered in the Easter season by observing its annual religious-emphasis period, April 3-6, with the Rev. Russell S. Brown, presiding elder of the AME church, the St. Louis district, as leader. Music for all services was furnished by the university choir, directed by Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, with Gwendolyn Belcher and Mrs. Beulah King Allen as organists.

Lincoln was host to the second annual convention of the Missouri Association of the New Farmers of America, April 13-14; to the Missouri Association of New Home Makers of America, April 14-15.

The art department was represented at the annual Atlanta university show of Negro artists during the month of April.

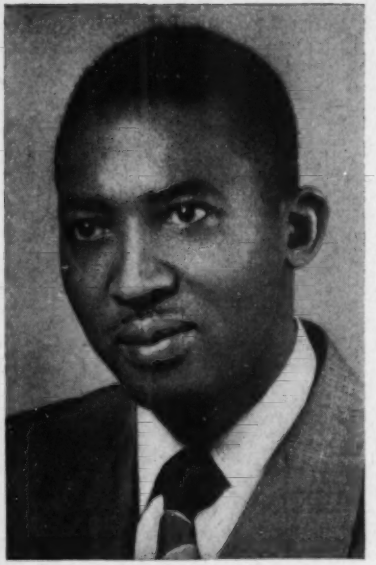
Prizes totaling $150 went to winners in the fifth annual state-high-school-feature-writing contest sponsored by the school of journalism. First place in the contest was won by Norma Hall, senior; second was tied for by Wilbia Ann Gordon, senior, and Donald B. Gibson, junior; with honorable mention going to Rhita Bayliss, Ouida J. Jackson, John E. Welton, and Maceola Coles.

Annual men's days was observed at the university on April 20, with Dr. William L. Crump, '42, as the principal speaker.

■

The BENNETT COLLEGE health program was featured in the May issue of *National Negro Health News*. Written by Dr. Walter J. Hughes, director of the college health service, the article discusses various features of the college health program.

Twenty-fourth annual homemaking institute was held March 26-April 1, with a battery of experts addressing the sessions and leading the discussion groups. Among the



Pierce

LEONARD H. ROBINSON
Ph.D., Ohio State

experts present were Dr. Eddy Asirvatham, of Boston university; Dr. Rose Karfiol, Bennett instructor in economics; Dr. Dorothy B. Feerebee, president National Council of Negro Women; Mrs. A. J. Taylor, local Girl Scout leader; and E. Harper, boys' work director of the Hayes-Taylor YMCA. Other speakers were Bennett students and faculty members.

Among recent college activities were a concert by the pianist Walter Anderson; a talk by President David D. Jones and the awarding of the Jane Miller Jones scholarship to the senior class for achieving an average of 4.874; an address by Dr. B. Jos-

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

SALISBURY, N. C.

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Registration for Second Semester Began January 31, 1950

Classes for Second Semester Began February 1, 1950

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eph Martin, executive director of the Methodist College Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.; the naming of Ernestine Herbin as one of the three student vice-presidents of President Truman's Mid-Century White House Conference, to be held in Washington, D. C., December, 1950; and a series of programs presented in April by the humanities division in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the death of the English poet, William Wordsworth.

The seventy-voice Bennett college choir, under the direction of Carrie Kellog Ray, will be presented in nation-wide broadcasts June 25 and August 8. The programs are a part of a series being sponsored by the United Negro College Fund and are being broadcast through the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company.

■

Speakers at the 83rd annual commencement of SAINT AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE on May 28 and 30 were Langbourne M. Williams, New York industrialist and financier, and the Rev. Henry C. Bowden, St. Augustine '21, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

■

Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the department of higher education, school of education, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, spent his sabbatical leave in 1948-1949 visiting Negro and white colleges in the South. Results of this trip are reported in a seven-page article in the May, 1950, issue of *The Survey* under the title "The Colleges for Negroes." Although Dr. Meyers finds much to condemn, especially the uncle-tom-

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ism and paternalism in some of the Negro colleges, his conclusion is that "segregation in higher education is breaking down."

The New York University school of education students named singers Johnny Desmond and Pearl Bailey as King and Queen, respectively, of the junior-senior "prom" held on April 28 in the Belvedere room of the Hotel Astor.

■

Leonard Harrison Robinson was awarded the degree of Ph. D. in sociology by OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY on March 17. Dr. Robinson's thesis was "Negro Street Society: A Study of Racial Adjustment in Two Southern Communities." Dr. Robinson, a native of Ft. Smith, Ark., holds a bachelor's degree from Wilberforce and master's from Atlanta.

Among others who received their doctor's degrees was W. F. Nowlin, in political science with a thesis on "Legislative Investigating Committees in Ohio, 1925-45." Dr. Nowlin, a native of West Virginia, received his A. B. from Howard and his M. A. from Ohio State. He is chairman of the social science department at Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.

Seven masters degrees were awarded, as follows: James Buchanan Clouse, Sheffield, Ala., Political science; Virginia Brown Coleman, London, W. Va., English; Samuel D. Cook, Youngstown, Ohio, political science; William T. Green, Springfield, Ohio, physical education; William A. Jenkins, London, Ohio, education; John L. Holloway, Durham, N. C., music; and Clifford R. Clemens, Oklahoma City, social administration.

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Second annual workshop will be held at WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE June 15-18, with work centered around the general theme "How may we build integration and thus help win world peace?" Among the consultants will be Dr. Charles H. Wesley, famous historian; Dr. Howard H. Long, formerly assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C.; Father Schumaker, Xenia, Ohio; Rabbi Selwyn Rusland, Dayton, Ohio; and others.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) trustees have authorized an application for funds to erect critically needed student and faculty housing under the provisions of the Federal Housing Act of 1950. The board also approved the stand of the university administration in support of civil rights cases brought by students of Lincoln against certain Oxford, Pa., proprietors and reaffirmed the opposition of the university to all segregation and discrimination.

In April President Horace Mann Bond, Professor John A. Davis, and students Jacques Wilmore and Peyton Gray took up the question of discrimination against Negroes in public places in Chester County, Pa. Service was sought and refused at the Oxford Hotel Coffee Shop, and the showing of a moving picture at the Oxford Theatre was discontinued when these persons presented themselves.

The trustees likewise authorized the appointment of a fund-raising committee, remodeling of the old gymnasium to provide facilities for theatrical performances, approved plans for extensive improvement of the heating system, and made per-

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sonal contributions of $350 for the purchase of several television sets to be installed in student dormitories.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished scholar, and Mary McLeod Bethune, noted educator, received the 1950 Alpha Medallion from Mu chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity on May 5. The award is presented annually by members of the Lincoln university chapter of APA. Dr. DuBois, formerly editor of *The Crisis*, official organ of the NAACP, was elected to receive the award because of his contribution to human understanding over the last fifty years. Mrs. Bethune is known principally as founder of the Bethune-Cookman college and for her invaluable work as special advisor on minority affairs to the late President Roosevelt.

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Recent HOWARD UNIVERSITY events were a two-day conference, April 12-13, on "Point IV" of President Truman's program for developing backward areas, with talks by Dr. Ernest Kalibala, UN area specialist; Harold Isaacs, former *Newsweek* editor; Melville Herskovits, professor of anthropology at Northwestern; and Willard Thorp, assistant secretary of state; an address on May 1 by Nnamdi Azikiwe on African dependencies as a challenge to world peace; the annual festival of fine arts May 1-6, with Dr. Franz Rapp of the art department discussing art festivals in olden times; an address on April 28 by Professor Elizabeth Nitchie, of Goucher college, Baltimore, on Shelley.

Dr. David Blackwell, head of the Howard department of mathematics, has been appointed to the staff of Stanford university, Stanford, Calif., with the rank of visiting professor statistics. Dr. Blackwell, though only 30 years of age, is one of the few experts in probability in the country.

Annual open house of the school of engineering and architecture was held on April 13, with a display of engineering equipment, laboratory demonstrations, etc.

Howard has established a university-wide Council on Student Life, with a student representation equal to that of the faculty and administrative officials. According to Dean Blackburn, this action represents a tremendous step in the formulation of "a procedure that will help make the campus a social unit that will give students an opportunity to sit down with faculty and administrative officers" in the planning of policies affecting student affairs.

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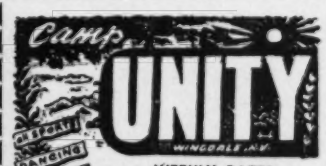
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN department of trusteeship, delivered the fifth John Hope lecture at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY on April 23. At the close of his lecture Dr. Bunche was awarded his 14th honorary degree, doctor of laws. It was conferred by President Rufus E. Clement. In a brief ceremony at the close of the lecture, John Hope III, a grandson, unveiled a life-size bronze bust of Dr. Hope.



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Other events were dedication of the university administration building by Trevor Arnett, chairman of the board of trustees of the university; presentation of the twenty-third annual Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman spring concert; an address, in April, by R. Crawford Livingston, professor of fine arts at Oglethorpe university, at the formal opening of the ninth annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and prints by Negro artists.

In April students of the Atlanta university school of library service were guests of the Liberary of Congress. The group also visited the Howard university libraries as well as the Enoch Pratt library in Baltimore, Md.

■

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE celebrated its diamond jubilee anniversary by inviting a series of speakers to talk to its students and the citizens of Montgomery. Among the speakers in this series were Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owens, who gave the founder's day address; Atty.

(*Continued on page* 404)

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BRANCH NEWS

(*Continued from page* 391)

making this request. The ordinance was unanimously passed, which provides for a fine of $500 or a a six month jail sentence for violations.

San Francisco, Calif.: Four branches in the west coast region have already surpassed quotas set by national office for membership drives in 1950: Okema (Tempe), Arizona, Santa Barbara, Tulare and Monterey, Calif. Santa Barbara was the first branch in region 1 to exceed the quota.

Three branches have upped the figures set for them and are on their way toward accomplishing the task. Phoenix, Arizona, given 200, states 1,000 should be the final result. Los Angeles hopes to gain 20,000 rather than the 5,000 requested. Bremerton, Washington, sends word that instead of 50 they look for 250.

Alameda County hopes to get 1,000 aside from youth memberships, and since the young people are more active this year than ever before, the biggest youth council in their history is expected.

The highlight of the launching of the San Francisco drive was the announcement of Mrs. Rebecca Braan, Chairman, Membership Committee, that churches are cooperating and one minister has promised 200 members from his congregation. Los Angeles held its "kick off" meeting on April 16, with Postmaster Michael D. Fanning of Los Angeles as principal speaker.

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COLLEGE NEWS

(*Continued from page* 401)

Sadie T. Alexander, of Philadelphia; Dr. Edgar H. Knight, of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Karl H. Bigelow, of Teachers College; Gov. James E. Folson; Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president Florida A. & M.; Judge Myles A. Paige, of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City; and others.

■

Dr. Luther Porter Jackson, head of the department of history at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, died suddenly on April 12 at his home on the campus. His death came as a complete shock to the campus and his friends.

Dr. Jackson was the author of many books and pamphlets and active in many professional and civic organizations. Born in Lexington, Ky., he was educated at Fisk, Columbia university, and the University of Chicago, from which he received his Ph. D.

NEGRO LODGES

(*Continued from page* 371)

just as the Elks are led by J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler, of Washington, D. C.

Another great Negro fraternal organization, which has done well and is still active in the national thrift and savings program, is the Scottish Rite Masons, southern jurisdiction, headed by Willard W. Allen, of Baltimore, Md., who reports investments by the Maryland Grand Lodge and Jurisdiction of $200,000, and for the whole southern jurisdiction of about $1 million.

The Pythians, the Odd Fellows, the Shriners and other Negro fraternal organizations could show equally creditable records of leading their locals and members into thrift and savings through the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds, during and since the war period.

Most of these Negro fraternal organizations have a national grand lodge, with national officers, and hold each year or periodically every two or four years a national convention in some state between the Atlantic and the Pacific which has a state grand lodge of that organization. The highest power of the organization, of course, rests in the national officers. For example, the top national official of the Elks is known as the Grand Exalted Ruler; in the Knights of Pythias, he is known as the Supreme Chancellor; in the Odd Fellows, he is the National Grand Master; in the Masons, he is the Grand Commander, etc.

Information about the investments of these various units of any organization must be secured from the top

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executives of that unit or branch of the organization: for the national organization, from the national grand executive or his treasurer; for the state grand lodge, from the state grand master or treasurer; and for each local lodge, from the local master of that lodge. In some organizations the national head (like the Supreme Commander of the American Woodmen) can give the figures not only for his national organization's treasury but also for the state organizations and other local units as well, as indicated previously.

WOMEN'S DIVISIONS

For the Pythians: Supreme Chancellor R. A. Hester, of Dalias, Texas, reports the total membership as 100,000, and that the supreme organization (national) has invested $30,000. In addition to this the Grand Chancellor of the State of Florida, The Honorable B. L. Goins, of Jacksonville, reports that his slightly more than 2,200 members had invested $5,000—$3,000 of this in the last two years. And The Honorable J. Will Cooper, Grand Chancellor of the Michigan Knights of Pythias, reports that the Grand Lodge has invested $40,000; and the local lodges, with only 1000 members, had invested $3,000.

Then there are the women's divisions of these large fraternal organizations which keep their own treasuries and make their own investments. For example, Mrs. Buena V. Kelley, Grand Daughter Secretary of the women's division of the Elks, reports from her office in Norfolk, Va., that the 60,000 women of that organization had invested $50,000 in War Bonds.

These samples convey an impression of what might be the grand total, if we could get the exact report from every national grand lodge and every sectional and state organization plus every local lodge and every member—of both the male and the female divisions of these many and widespread organizations.

These fraternal societies have joined the great procession, led by the churches and the Negro Insurance Association and other businesses, in bringing their locals and members into the Thrift and Savings Program of our nation.

CHARLES H. HOUSTON

(*Continued from page* 365)

two full time careers simultaneously. He carried an extensive private practice, more than sufficient to keep him busy. At the same time he undertook a type and amount of public service which in itself would have constituted a full life. To make this possible, he devoted to public service not only time borrowed from his practice, but also the time which he sorely needed for rest and relaxation essential to the preservation of health.

For two years he served as a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. He served as a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. He was vice-president of the American Council on Race Relations, vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild; a member of the National Board of Directors and Chairman of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP. But be-

yond this he was always on call for any worthwhile public effort or undertaking. He regarded himself as the servant of his fellow men and in answering their call he took no count of hours and asked no wage.

MORE THAN A LAWYER

In his private practice itself he gave far beyond the normal measure of competent legal service. As general counsel of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and the International Association of Railway Employees he was more than a lawyer. He was the leader of an unremitting struggle to win for the Negro full status without discrimination in one of our greatest national industries. He conceived of this struggle as a critical battle for economic survival and to that struggle he committed his energy and his ability without reservation.

For more than ten years, without let up, he did the work of two men, stopping only when his body could no longer keep pace with his will and his spirit.

His wife, Henrietta Williams Houston, his small son who proudly bears his name, and his father who has ever stood beside him, remain as his immediate family. But in a real sense he made all of us his family and as his family we mourn his passing.

Yet, as we grieve, we cannot forget that he believed, perhaps above all else, in strength; strength to do and to bear what lesser men would regard as impossible or unbearable. He counted nothing, no physical weakness, and not even death itself, as an obstacle to the onward sweep of strong men and women in the accomplishment of worthwhile ends. He had a soldier's faith that winning the fight is all that matters; that every battle must be fought until it is won and without pause to take account of those stricken in the fray. He reflected that conviction in a slogan which he gave to his students: "No tea for the feeble, no crepe for the dead." I know he would wish all of us to carry on in that spirit.

QUESTIONS ON FEPC

(*Continued from page* 358)

specific person. On the contrary, it protects the employer in his right to choose the best candidate without regard to race, religion, color, or national origin.

WORST SPEECH

(*Continued from page* 354)

cause we are giving him the same educational privileges that we of white origin have in Tennessee. We will give him a fair trial should he come to a court of justice. His entire family is happy with the situation there. I would like to show you the picture of this boy back in my home town of Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

I challenge any man in this House to show me a man who is happier than this boy in this picture. It is the picture of a boy, a Negro who is eating a watermelon. If you will show me a man in the United States who is happier than this boy I will buy you the best suit of clothes there is in Washington, D. C.

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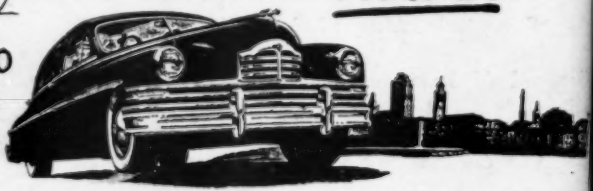

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